

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.
SPRING CLEANING & BEAUTIFYING.
DO YOUR OWN HOMES YOURSELVES
WITH
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.
RETURNS ALL IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY SATISFACTORY ENAMEL IS
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL (Non-poisonous).
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, Ltd.,
WORKS, LONDON.

The Daily News

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

DEVONA.
THE MOST DELICIOUS
SWEETMEAT EVER MADE.
MADE WITH FRESH DEVONSHIRE CLOVER.
CREAM.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
IN PENNY PACKETS.
MANUFACTORY:
106, PRAD-STREET, W.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1892. MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 552

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ANARCHISTS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.
PARIS, May 7.—A representative of the *Revue* called at the St. Louis Hospital at a quarter to 5 this morning, and was informed that the condition of M. Verr, the anarchist, had undergone a marked improvement. The *Revue* understands that all the alleged anarchists arrested on French soil will probably be brought up for trial at the assizes.

EXPLOSION IN ST. PETERSBURG.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—Much alarm was caused here this morning by the report of a violent explosion in the direction of the famous Nicholas Bridge across the Neva, and it was at first feared that the Russian capital had become the scene of one of the outrages which have lately been perpetrated in other continental cities. As far as can be ascertained, however, the occurrence was due to a purely accidental cause, resulting from a purely accidental explosion of a gas lamp.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOFMANN.
BERLIN, May 6.—August Wilhelm Hofmann, the celebrated professor of chemistry, died last night. The deceased was well known in England as in Germany, and his eminently practical results of his chemical researches have made his name familiar to laymen as well as to scientific men.

DEATH OF ONE OF DR. CRONIN'S SUPPOSED MURDERERS.
JOLIET (ILLINOIS), May 6.—Patrick O'Sullivan, one of the men sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, has died in the prison hospital here. He asserted his innocence to the last.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.
NEW YORK, May 5.—The Illinois, Tennessee, and Maryland State Republican Conventions have elected delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to vote for President Harrison. The North Dakota Republican Convention passed a resolution endorsing President Harrison's administration, but failed to instruct its delegates. The Michigan Democratic Convention instructed its delegates to vote for Mr. Cleveland. In Connecticut, Wyoming, and California the Republicans have held conventions. They endorsed President Harrison's policy, but gave their delegates no instructions. Several women delegates attended the Wyoming Convention. The mention of Mr. Blaine's name was the signal for enthusiastic cheers at all the Republican Conventions held yesterday.

FRENCH NAVAL ORDERS IN PARIS.
PARIS, May 5.—The *Soleil* calls upon the Ministry of Marine to explain why it has given an order for two gunboats to Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of London. The journal severely criticises the action of the Marine Department in ordering vessels abroad while a large number of French workmen are without employment.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN EGYPT.
CAIRO, May 5.—The Khedive to-day formally opened the new railway bridge over the Nile near this city. The line establishes direct communication between Lower and Upper Egypt.

THE NORTHERN QUEENSLAND QUESTION.
BRISBANE, May 5.—At an enthusiastic public meeting held at Townsville to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the colony to use every effort to press forward the scheme for the territorial severance of Queensland.

THE FIRE AT A THEATRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Five persons who were injured by the fire at the Grand Central Theatre here last week have succumbed. The number of deaths caused by the disaster is thus increased to eleven.

COLLAPSE OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.
NEW YORK, May 5.—Early this morning a passenger train on the Atchafalaya Railway was proceeding at express speed across a bridge near Fort Madison, Iowa, when the structure suddenly collapsed. The greater part of the train fell through into the river below, and thirty passengers were killed or drowned.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON THE SEAMEN AND FIREMEN'S UNION.
PATRICK H. CLARK, formerly secretary of the Cork branch of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, who was arrested in London on a charge of embezzling a sum of money from the funds of the society, was at Cork on Friday committed for trial.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND THE SALVATION ARMY.
The Duke of Norfolk, Alderman Bacher of the Working Men's Committee of the London County Council, Mr. Leon, the vice-chairman of the same committee, and Mr. M'Dougall, accompanied Commissioner Cadman and Col. Barker recently on a tour of inspection to the social operations of the Salvation Army in London. After visiting the Old street and Haverbury-street workshops, the women's shelter and the Metropolitan opposite, and the Lighthouse (the home of the factory women), a break was made by a visit to Toynton Hall, where the party dined and were entertained by the duke, the Rev. Mr. Barnett. Finally the duke, the rest of the party, visited the shelter in the Whitechapel-road, where they witnessed a Salvation meeting, as held there every

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE JURY LAWS.
MR. BROOKES, in answer to Mr. Howard Vincent, drew up the day when he would introduce the measure contemplated dealing with the jury laws, and he must ask his hon. friend to use his influence with the Lord Chancellor in order to get all Volunteer officers exempted from jury service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE "DRAWING ALLOWANCE."
MR. GOSNOLD, in answer to Mr. Howard Vincent, stated that the "drawing allowance" paid on spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom, and exported during the last financial year, was £25,000.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
MR. HOWARD VINCENT asked, in view of the fact that immigration for agricultural purposes had exceeded 70,000 persons in 1890-91, and that the returns for the past quarter show a marked increase, steps would be taken to arm the Government with power to meet the contingency of an abnormal influx of destitute foreigners.—MR. A. J. BALFOUR, in answer, said that the Government had been called to the desire expressed in many parts of the country that some method should be devised for dealing with the question of the immigration of aliens, who are likely to become a charge upon the public. From such investigations as I have been able to make into the facts I should not be disposed to agree with all the statistics which are being drawn up by my hon. friend in his question. At the same time I am prepared to admit that various circumstances (among others the action of foreign governments) have materially aided, and in future may still more seriously affect, the immigration from the continent to this country. The matter is one which is full of difficulty, but the Home Secretary is anxiously considering legislation by which by a board which has the subject to be placed in the hands of the Government.

EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the evidence in Criminal Cases Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.
MR. BALFOUR moved that the order for committee on the Indian Councils Bill be discharged, and that the bill be committed to the Standing Committee on Law.—MR. BALFOUR said it was a scandal that an extension of a motion in regard to an exceptional bill was made by a layman. It was a bill to revise the law of the kingdom by giving an accused person the option of being tried by a jury or by a judge and jury. He moved that the bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law was an abuse of the machinery of the House. As the Irish party had not adequately informed the bill, he did not intend to support the motion.—MR. BALFOUR defended the proposal of the Government, contending that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country. He contended that the bill was a measure to deal with a question which was of the greatest importance to the country.

THE ALLEGED ANARCHISTS.

TRIAL AND VERDICT.
At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before the Lord Chief Justice, David John Nicoll, journalist, and Charles Wilfred Mowbray, tailor, were indicted for publishing in the *Commonweal* an article soliciting persons unknown to murder Mr. Matthews (Home Secretary), Sir Henry Hawkins, and Insp. Melville. In a second indictment Nicoll was charged with inciting her Majesty's subjects, by public place, to injure and kill certain other persons. The Attorney-General, Mr. Sutton, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted on behalf of the public prosecutor; Mr. Grain and Mr. Burnie defended Mr. Mowbray, and Nicoll conducted his own defence. In the article complained of, published in the *Commonweal* on April 15th, the Home Secretary was described as "a Jesuitical monster," who murdered men for taking a few heads of game; while Sir Henry Hawkins was said to be a hyena who preyed upon bodies not guilty.—The two prisoners pleaded not guilty.—The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that the prisoners were charged with a very serious offence. The prosecution was instituted under 24 and 25 Vic., an Act passed in 1861. The facts of the case were simple, yet, of course, they would require most careful watching by the jury. They were not to find the prisoners guilty of any question of opinion or view which they held, but only in consequence of what they had written or said, which was an offence against the statute. Counsel was not instructed as to whether the prisoners followed any trade, or were members of any profession, but for some time past the men had been connected with the publication of the *Commonweal*, which, according to the evidence which would be adduced, was circulated at various meetings. Mowbray was the printer and publisher of the paper until April 15th. Nicoll was the registered proprietor, therefore, prima facie, they were responsible for the contents of the publication, but it was open to them to say that they were not responsible in the sense that they did not know or approve of the contents in question. On March 12th an article appeared speaking of the great strike and of the Anarchist manifesto, in which occurred the passages, "All means are lawful," "the force should be employed against force," and "wealth you produce is within your reach." Proceeding, counsel said that these articles were not made the subject of any proceedings, but it was extremely important that the jury should be made cognisant of the nature of the articles which had been published in the *Commonweal* prior to April 15th. Counsel read the article of the latter date, the subject of the indictment. Prior to this, he said, Mowbray had published a series of articles in the paper which were highly reprehensible. Persons who were convicted of felonies, who were under sentence of imprisonment, who were under a kind which no person who had a regard for the law would read. In conclusion, counsel said that while it was of the utmost importance that the press should be free, it ought also that the machine by which incitations of this wicked character should be conveyed to those who were likely to take notice of them.—Formal evidence as to the purchase of copies of the *Commonweal* of April 15th, and other dates, at the offices of the paper, having been adduced, Insp. Melville, who was charged with the arrest of the prisoners, deposed to having been at a meeting of Anarchists in Hyde Park. Before this he had been at a meeting place of the Tottenham Court-road, but had not heard him speak there. He took notes in the neighbourhood of what Nicoll and Mowbray were doing, and he deposed to having been at a meeting of Anarchists in Hyde Park. Before this he had been at a meeting place of the Tottenham Court-road, but had not heard him speak there. He took notes in the neighbourhood of what Nicoll and Mowbray were doing, and he deposed to having been at a meeting of Anarchists in Hyde Park. Before this he had been at a meeting place of the Tottenham Court-road, but had not heard him speak there. He took notes in the neighbourhood of what Nicoll and Mowbray were doing, and he deposed to having been at a meeting of Anarchists in Hyde Park. Before this he

CHAPTER XIX

discarded, and wild festivity had seized upon the camp.

Gangs of young men came romping to meet me, some playfully snatching the bird for the cook, others relieving me of my musket and cartridge-box, saying, "They were too heavy; their weight would spoil our fun." I recovered them with difficulty, and returned to the hut, but the camp was uncrowded from its hold and the trigger-pran emptied of its priming.

All this was done in boyish romping humour, apparently—the accidental, unthinking acts of irrepressible youth, but these devices showed me how systematically and artfully these plunderers worked to destroy suspicion and doubt from their intended victims' minds.

I was now confirmed in my suspicion. We were to be diverted and our minds engaged until the opportunity presented itself for our murder.

This ribaldry of mirth, this mockery of innocent enjoyment, tickled and disgusted me, and seemed like a carnival of brutal mountbanks grimacing at a funeral or an execution.

The pretext for this horseplay and tomfoolery was the elder's birthday. The rascal gave a feast of sweetmeats, with music, merriment, songs, dances, and romping, to the camp.

At length the trigger-knave was a child again for an hour or two, and all must share his pleasure, and they did so to all appearances, for the laughing had the true ring of enjoyment, and the simulated merriment seemed natural and real.

With so many active conspirators around me, with groups always between me and the means of warning the Parsees or even their servants of their peril.

They were so absorbed in guileless enjoyment, and entered so heartily into the spirit of the scene, that their eyes were never off the antics of the performers, and I discovered so many a glance thatched me that a word, a sign, a look, would have brought on the danger I was anxious to avert.

At length the evening closed in, and the time appointed for our murder must have arrived, for in the midst of laughter a restive horse was let loose, and a loud shout and commotion was suddenly raised to inquire the cause.

The signal was given.

As I sat on the carpet I held my musket upright in my hand, as one might grasp a staff, the butt on the ground, and the trigger close to my fingers; to this accidental position of my weapon did I owe my life.

As with the Parsee seized by two men, with the stranger behind him, and heard the other merchant's frightened cry of murder, as he suddenly realised his danger, a handkerchief, knotted like a rope, was quickly passed over my own head from behind.

Instinctively I pulled back the trigger and fired. The murderer's head must have been on a line with the barrel, for the discharge scattered his brains, and the body fell, as I jumped up to encounter his two assistants delegated to end me.

These wretches, who were appointed and stood ready to hold me, were not slow to spring with weapons, and rapidly fell before my frantic stabs of the bayonet.

This done, I turned to combat the other assassins, who quickly rushed to the help of their comrades, but my desperate resistance and agile movements threw them cautious of cloving, and thus was I enabled to retreat rapidly to the shelter of the trees.

But, quick as was my pace, my eye at a glance took in the acts of violence going on around me. The servants of the merchants were struggling in the grip of the strangers, and one panic-stricken wretch was taken, and dragged out to the belly of a horse, was being dragged out to his end.

The onslaught of our treacherous companions was so quick and sudden, their arrangements so good, and their murderous skill so prompt, that the crimes were begun and ended in a few minutes. Eight men were taken, sacrificed, and had the only destined victim who had evaded death for the moment.

I speedily reloaded my musket, expecting attack, entrenched in the thicket, and, concealed by the gloom, the chances of resistance were more favourable, but my hope of escape was small.

There was no help near, and my assailants were so numerous. Still, I resolved to battle for existence as long as I had strength.

Now my military knowledge was of use to me. I did not lose my self-possession, and I chose my ground well. I calculated from my foes, and thicket shelter I could detect their approach.

I saw my pursuers in the open space, clustered, discussing anxiously, no doubt, the means of taking me. The group of villains were palpable, standing between me and the fire, the sombre outlines being defined by the flames which lit up the background.

To lessen the number of such wretches was common prudence, and without a moment's pause I fired into the group. One fell, and the rest of the ruffians scattered like frightened chickens.

I then ran, heedless of treading upon snakes or other vermin, to the opposite side of the thicket. I brought out cautiously. After the conflict there was a lull—peace had succeeded tumult.

The horses were quietly munching their provender, the bodies of the Parsees and their servants were lying as their destroyers had left them—now huddled, distorted heaps of clothing merrily.

A group was round the last man who had fallen from my fire, leading him by wounds or receiving dying instructions; a half-price was being lurking round the trunks and bales of goods, with eyes fixed on that portion of the wood from which my last shot had issued, convincing me that my change of position had not been suspected, certainly not discovered.

From my concealment I could have swept off another member of the gang, but that would have brought out a rush of the whole community upon me, and I was limited to avenge wretches who combined the intelligence of men with the pitiless ferocity of beasts.

So, stifling my longing for revenge, I prudently turned and fled. But my movements were very guarded. The slightest noise would have brought my pursuers on my track like a pack of hungry dogs.

So no progress necessarily was made, and dawn was breaking before I got clear of the jungle.

The approaching light revealed to me

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

the village
bring
increased
placed
and up
dis-
put-
pared
some-
ly let
pus
to soon
They
rock,
d of a
of a
ared,
e the
plied
ome
ceased
fr. to
d, she
for
r. A
hus-
ed in
in de-
the vir-
gin,
e was
voice
while
rang
been
eating.
DRESS.
Alex-
on re-
Louis
at the
Craw-
ey ap-
it was
ing that
nati-
and in
self and
trial in
He had
months'
so shoot
r.—Mr.
friends
he won't
said his
course
ndictive
wanted
charged
friends
in a sum-
lant left
deliver
it of his

RUSSIA.
PARENTS.
children by
coming
of Hains-
sold his
roubles,
name dis-
without
his four
inter, and
by pay-
who took
mercenar-
a man is
e streets
laughers,
or three

HITCHES
BEST, MOST
KEEPERS
Wearers 10

CATCH.
OLD CASES
12s.

QUARTER
13 and one in
of Falmouth
Hotel, Kent
streets and

ENTOMOLOGICAL AND
Lace, 1897
and insects
with strong
Giant Crystal

WATCHES
and Jewellery
all kinds of
gold and
silver watch
cases from
£1 to £100
and heat of
the sun and
water, and
proof from

QUEEN
N. E.C.,

LTD.
INDUSTRY.

CELS
Mantles
Heavy Carpets
made to suit all
£1 to £100 per
yard or less by
order sent by

S. S.
S. S.
STOCK.
here less than
for London at
Glass Medals
Bedsteads from
cassess, comfort
All bedding
guaranteed pure

CO.
TURE.
LEY WHITE, is
for Carrots
with covered
drawing table
drawers, e.g.,
all beakers, a marble
boards, and are suit-
signified by pink

CO.
Manufacturers
The largest and
most complete in the
Faint.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The letter which appears in another column from Mr. Rowland Ward on the wanton and brutal poisoning of dogs and cats, will find an echo, I am sure, in the hearts of many of my readers. Whether the miscreants who distribute poison thus broadcast suffer from a peculiar mania, or whether they are a

THE ACTOR.

Then, have we not seen in English at least the major part of Victor Hugo's "Marion de Lorme"? This was presented at the Princess's five years ago under the auspices of Mr. Richard Davey, the rôle of Marion being undertaken by Miss Houlston. It is a pity that the play was not given on that occasion in its entirety.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The letter which appears in another column from Mr. Rowland Ward on the wanton and brutal poisoning of dogs and cats, will find an echo, I am sure, in the hearts of many of my readers. Whether the miscreants who distribute poison thus broadcast suffer from a peculiar mania, or whether they are a

I understand that a leading attraction at Mr. Meyer Lust's benefit on Thursday night will be the one-act piece called, "A Faded Equestrienne." This is an adaptation written by Mr. Haslingden Russell from a German piece, a version of which (titled "The Lady of the Lake") was produced some time ago in London, while another has been seen in America. Miss Cora Stuart (Mrs. T. W. Robertson), who has been playing the part of a horsewoman in the country, will sing the rôle at the Gaitey. I believe she sings the course of the piece.

OLD IZAAK.

The annual meeting of the Central Association held at the Bedford Hotel, Central Garden, on Monday last, was largely attended. Mr. C. A. Medcalf, president, occupied the chair, and together with Mr. J. Kelly, vice president, and Mr. W. J. Wade, secretary, enthusiastically re-elected. The charges for postage and stationery were \$1.00. Before, ten guineas voted to the T. A. S. and much other business, including the election of committee, was disposed of before the meeting closed. The report of the auditor was extremely satisfactory, and Mr. Wade, in his closing remarks, gave his opinion in a commendable manner in which he was warmly charged. Secretaries are requested to note that his address is now 6, Pritter-road, Brompton, S.E.

It is surprising what a number of young people go in for poetical composition nowadays. I am acquainted with several families whose sons and daughters court the muse most assiduously and with a fair measure of success. Some of the compositions which they have submitted to me from time to time show genuine talent, while almost all display some earnestness of spirit. It is very noticeable, too, that the young idea no longer dwells on love as the be-all and end-all of human existence; I find that, in most cases, amatory subjects give place to soul-searching and the threat of finality is understood to reach a higher level of comfort and culture. A happy change this; the burning Byronic school of poetry held sway far too long.

GENERAL CHATTER, M.P.

It is surprising what a number of young people go in for poetical composition nowadays. I am acquainted with several families whose sons and daughters court the muse most assiduously and with a fair measure of success. Some of the compositions which they have submitted to me from time to time show genuine talent, while almost all display some earnestness of spirit. It is very noticeable, too, that the young idea no longer dwells on love as the be-all and end-all of human existence; I find that, in most cases, amatory subjects give place to soul-searching and the threat of finality is understood to reach a higher level of comfort and culture. A happy change this; the burning Byronic school of poetry held sway far too long.

MADAME.

Bonnets are small this season but very pretty lace is largely used in the trimming as well as jet ornaments and small plumes of ostrich tips. Flowers are also worn. Wonderfully good copies of nature some of them are. There is quite a little of the "faded" in silk and velvet; very pretty trimming it is too. A low little bonnet the other day almost entirely composed of baby velvet ribbon, the colours orange and black, and the shape "Marie Stuart." A thick ruche of black lace went round the brim, above this were small looped bows of black and orange baby ribbon mingled together; the crown of the bonnet was black lined with orange. The back was of the same colours. The back was trimmed with black and orange osprey, with two large rosettes of the ribbon; the strings were of black velvet tying in front in a bow bow.

MR. WHEELER.

A 60-ton cutter yacht is, I see, being constructed of aluminium for a wealthy gentleman who believes that the increased lightness of her hull will give her a great advantage in racing. She is to be polished instead of painted, and she has a hull slipping through the water with the least possible friction. Of course there are wide differences between yachts and cycles, but lightness of construction is as essential in the latter as in the former, while no wheelman will contest the gain that it would be to him to have a bicycle of aluminium. By the way, a City firm invites me to inspect an alloy of aluminium which has been devised by some continental friends of theirs for cycling purposes. As I should not be a bit the wiser after I have seen it, I have not responded to the invitation, would recommend it, or have a machine built of the alloy by some good maker, and subjected to searching tests of speed, strength, and durability by experts.

It would be a grand and gorgeous thing for the world of wheels if the several makers of pneumatic tyres could be induced to submit their inventions to a series of competitive tests of such a nature as to test their respective merits at several points including speed, simplicity, facility of repair, liability to puncture and to bursting, and cost. Were these dome cyclists would have something solid to go by in the choice of a tyre, instead of being all at sea as at present. It would be necessary, of course, to adopt all possible means to ensure impartiality both of test and of result. It would be a very difficult task, but much difficulty by eliminating from the trial all who are known to be in personal touch, however indirect, with makers of pneumatics.

OVER 400 Prizes were won and 108 World's Records were broken during 1901 on these machines. Thousands of Testimonials. Write for complete Catalogue.—Address, **ORMONDE CYCLE CO., 79, WELLS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.**

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Nervous Disorders,
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Wind and Pains in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Sick Headaches.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have saved the Lives of Thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Oddities.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Faintness and Swelling after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
ARE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are a Wonderful Medicine for Females of
 all Ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Dizziness and Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Will Restore the Blood of Health to
 every Drop you lose (see Test).
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disturbances on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Disordered Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Irritiveness and Scoury.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are the Best Medicine for Females
 of all Ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. The First Dose gives Relief in Twenty
 Minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Are recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS. Have the Largest Sale of any Patent
 Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE. Will Recommend itself.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE. Is effective and economical.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE. Cleans the teeth and perfumes the breath.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE. Is compatible with, in, each.
BEECHAM'S PILLS and
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE. Sold everywhere.
 Prepared only by the Proprietor,
 Wm. J. BEECHAM, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VERYTHING" FOR MEN.

mix it with a fair proportion of good, fine, gritty sand well washed; mix it and make it up into mortar. The joints between the bricks should be raked to a depth of at least three-eighths of an inch. This should be done with a piece of iron rather than an iron implement, as the latter is apt to tear away too much and to break the bricks by breaking off the corners. You should be doing the work in the same way as when the work is well set with water before "pointing," which should not be commenced while the water is standing on the face of the bricks; let it be a bit.

I am asked by "Peter" how to make gooseberry wine, and "J. W. H." writes, "make green gooseberries into wine and be sparkling when used." The process to be used are to every gallon of water add three pounds of green gooseberries and three pounds of sugar.

[illegible]

TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR.—LOCKYER'S SULPHUR
RESTORE is the quickest, best, safest, costliest, and
more than any other. The colour produced is more
Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restor-

PREPARAT REARERS should write at once for
PHEASANT REARING, GAZETTE, Poultry Re-
send three stamps for the "Common
Rearing." The highest quality of stock will be
supplied at trade price free.—Address, SPENCER
Limited, Barmingham, London.—(Advt.)

According to the journal La France
Rochefort is about to leave London in
to take up his residence in Switzerland,
where he has purchased a house near
CATFISH.—TO GROCERS AND THE PUBLIC.
Baking Powder.—It is a fact that quantities of
Powder containing over 20 per cent. of alum have
been found in 10 to 140 grains are eaten in a day; loaf
are sold by weight in large packets and tins
boxes of various sizes. The adulteration of
of various kinds, is highly injurious to health.
be carefully avoided. (Signed) H. WILSON,
in testimony paid, and true from him. —(Adv.)

LADIES' WORK.—LADIES' WORK, and I MATHEWS new
CROCHET, CHAINED PAPER, and I MATHEWS new
cheap and useful books contain numerous patterns
and Crochet, &c., with illustrations and most
instructions for making useful articles of every day.
These books may be had at any Newsagent, one p.
or the two books post free three shillings.—Mrs.
Johnson's Court, Fleet-street, London.—(Adv.)

from all parts of the World. Sold in bottles a. 6s. 6d., and
three per Parcel Post in Great Britain on receipt of P.O.O.
from

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

11, SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, HOLLOWAY, N.
3 and 4, CITADEL BUILDINGS, HIGH-STREET,
WALTHAMSTOW.
HIGH-STREET, HARBESDEN, WILLOSDEN JUNG
IN KING-STREET, HAMMERSMITH.
125, NORTH END ROAD, FULHAM.
BRANCHES ALL OVER THE KINGDOM.
LARGEST TEA SALE IN THE WORLD.

Sandow came back to Nice, and heard that an interpreter, who had travelled with him, and another acquaintance had worked the affair by false representations to the forwarding agents. Meeting these two men in the street, he arrested them as above described, referring to let the police walk behind.

Divorce Division. (Before Mr. Justice Jeune.)

WOODY V. WOOD AND FRANCES.—The petitioner, a journeyman painter, resides in Manchester. There was no defence. The marriage took place in June 1891, and the parties afterwards lived in Manchester and Salford. She left on one or two occasions without giving any explanation, and in June, 1892, she left him altogether. Inquiries were made for her by the husband, who

under proper treatment he would recover a year.—Verdict for plaintiff for \$950 in addition to the sum paid into court.

Bankruptcy Court.

A NEWSPAPER'S FAILURE.

RE E. P. PALMER.—According to official receiver's observations, the delinquent states that in 1896 (with a capital of \$5,000) he commenced a weekly newspaper (*Dramatic Review*) which he carried on until February, 1897, when he handed it over to one of his largest creditors, who thereupon employed him as editor and manager.

West London.—ANNOUNCED BY ORGAN-GRINDERS.—A young Italian organ-grinder, named Giovanni Battista, was charged with annoying Mr. D. Thomas F. Davies, an artist, residing in Munster-road, Fulham. — The prisoner pretended not to understand English, the evidence was consequently interpreted for him. He was first asked if he played the organ after he was told to leave off, he replied in Italian that someone asked him to play.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: Tell him he should have stopped at once.

that she states that you have been in my house and into my room with her, that you have been to my wife's jewel-case. He replied, "I give you my word as a gentleman that I have been no further than the kitchen." As the girl had previously been in witness accepted Mr. Ward's explanation and charged the prisoner with the theft of the 25 piece. Her box was searched by the police at her own request, but nothing relating to the charge was found. Ward promised that he would attend court and give evidence at the first hearing, but although the witness wrote on Sunday

vector was giving a dinner party and was noticed that Webster was the worst drunk after having heard a crash of broken glass in the basement. He then took a bottle of wine to a sitting posture at the foot of the stairs in the kitchen at the mid of broken glass and crockery. She was apparently helplessly drunk, and slipped and fell down the stairs. He thought she was merely drunk, and picked her up and carried her to the room adjoining the kitchen. He left her there, cleaning, as he thought.

CHILDREN TRAINING.—The restlessness and trouble arising in connection with the training are best seen in the case of the children of the Blind, Swiss Cottage. The report states that, owing to a falling off in donations to legacies, the committee had been obliged to sell out 2500 of stock. The number of inmates was stated to be seventy-four, of whom were being taught to earn their living. The chairman made an appeal for funds.

ard
hall
con-
the
his
mag-
The
ord-
the
con-
sici-
and
the
A
val
seen
ary
f by
of
mor,
the
bers
der-
the
ridal

UNQ
the
ring
unty
with
fice
bill
con-
dge
a of
their
ting
ruc-
con-
uncil
nt or
nnor
ll to
the
Such
com-
sairly
the
s by
over
omit,
ur to
Club,

the
erick
End-
been
dis-
tated
was
g by
road,
and
ivo is
a and
con-
which
y de-
-Mr.
as an
lema
d to

tated
pper
A, off
k the
ed as
habit
ngers-
noting
ma
scently
diame
read,
ation,
with a
ained
n as
had
claim
teins
money,
tacle,
who
is out
ed the
a cor-
H. A
s con-
r two
sevent-
tered
which
at the
side be-
g her
igious

OF
ill-
pting
n had
fell
to St.
the
After

G.
Court,
raving
s and
k de-
to the
ngers
ed on
bench
only
scent
for the
public
Park
every-
dicted

ed on
a sub-
chasing
tated
ne and
sed to
of all
of
ir own
arnest

stability
duced by
covered
the
Ask for
the

Mr. **WILLIAM LAMONT**, M.P., introduced a motion for the Government to introduce postal reforms, said the idea of ocean post postage was one which the country generally, and our fellow-subjects in the colonies almost unanimously, fell in with. Among other things in the favour was the fact that no increase of expenditure would be involved in its adoption; nor would there be any loss whatever to the postal authorities in carrying letters from England to any part of the colonies for one penny. Some people contended that twopenny-halfpenny was little enough; but why should they pay that sum for letters when it could be done with no loss to any one for one penny? He had invited every postmaster-general in the colonies, and all of them received his proposal eagerly, and, indeed, enthusiastically. The cost to the Post Office of sending a letter to any quarter of the globe was a farthing; and, therefore, if the penny rate was adopted, the loss of three farthings on each letter would be left.

A MURDER IN MOSCOW.
A shocking murder is reported from Moscow. A Jew named Monoschkin left home having a meagre of expenditure some £200 or £2400 worth money and securities. As he did not return his wife made inquiries and discovered that he had last been seen to enter the shop of a leather merchant, which he was accused to visit. By the aid of the police the shop was examined late in the evening, after the leather merchant had left, and the body of the murdered man was found concealed under the flooring. A watch and pins and studs and diamonds had been left on the corpse, but the pocket-book with the notes and securities was missing. It was afterwards found in the possession of a relative of the leather merchant, who has himself, however, so far, made good his escape.

It is not impossible to meet with a plain refusal from a slender girl.
The Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund has received from the executors of the late Mr. Jane Anne Hibbert a donation of £50, a sum from the London Knot and the Friends Brothers of St. Patrick £10 10s.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPE'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA
NEEDS ONLY BOILING WATER OR MILK.

"FRAME FOOD" DIET
IS THE MOST
NOURISHING FOOD
IN THE WORLD FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS
because it is the
ONLY FOOD
which contains extracted
WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

EXTRACTS FROM VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
Dr. P. **ARNOLD LEECH**, Hyde Park, London:—
"After several experimental uses of your 'FRAME FOOD' I have felt very strongly inclined to offer you my unqualified opinion thereon."
"I encourage and highly recommend your Children have improved under the use of the Diet as a means of getting them out of marasmus."
"I have no misgiving, I think, about the Diet being of use."
MRS. **AGNES WADDEY**, Cottesbrooke House, Parkham, Leicestershire:—
"My children have improved most wonderfully. The Diet has improved most wonderfully."
MRS. **LEWIS**, Professional Nurse, South Woodford, Essex:—
"I have recommended your Diet to all my patients as a means of getting them out of marasmus."
"I have no misgiving, I think, about the Diet being of use."

"FRAME FOOD" DIET
IS THE CHEAPEST COOKED FOOD
Only One Shilling per lb.
Sold in tins, 4lb. for 7d.; 1lb. for 1d.; 6lb. for 5d. by Grocers and Chemists. A 1lb. or 4lb. Sample Tins sent carriage paid, on 10s. or 2s. 6d. (mention this paper) by
FRANK FOOD CO., Ltd., Lombard-st., Battersea, London.

LIBBY'S, McCLELLAN, AND LIBBY'S
COMPRESSED COOKED CORNED BEEF.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND

LIBBY'S
BEEF
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
COOKED READY FOR USE.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
WILL KEEP ANYWHERE.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
SAVES BOTTLES AND CANS.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
MAKES DELICIOUS SANDWICHES.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
MAKES A TASTEFUL MICHIE.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
APPEALING FOR BREAKFAST.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
WELCOME FOR LUNCHEON.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
DELICIOUS FOR SUPPER.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
ALWAYS READY, ALWAYS GOOD.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
IN LARGE AND SMALL TINS.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.
LIBBY'S
BEEF
SEE THAT YOU GET LIBBY'S.

Awarded only **GOLD MEDAL** at the International Exhibition, London.

LIBBY'S COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF.

MUSIC IN THE HOUSE MAKES CHEERFUL HAPPY HOMES.

CAMPBELL'S
PATENT BROAD REED
MELODEONS
CAMPBELL'S WORLD-FAMED MELODEONS, and the charming Bell Accompaniment, are especially adapted for home music, Sacred songs, Secular songs, and all the latest music. They are the only ones you can play upon. No knowledge of music is required for the player.
GOOD NEWS FOR THE MUSIC-LOVING FOLK.
CAMPBELL'S GOLD MEDAL MELODEON.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER!
OUR GRAND PRIZE MEDAL "GEM" MELODEON.
10s. 6d.
With Two Sets of Broad Reeds, Organ and Celestial Tone, and the charming Bell Accompaniment, and the only one of its kind in Great Britain and Ireland on receipt of P.O.D. for 10s. 6d. **WORTH DOUBLE.**

CAMPBELL'S GOLD MEDAL MELODEON.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER!
OUR GRAND PRIZE MEDAL "MINIATURE" MELODEON.
10s. 6d.
With Two Sets of Broad Reeds, Organ and Celestial Tone, and the charming Bell Accompaniment, and the only one of its kind in Great Britain and Ireland on receipt of P.O.D. for 10s. 6d. **WORTH DOUBLE.**

NO DECEPTION HERE.
READ TESTIMONIALS.
Important Testimonial from the Organ and Bell Player of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and the only one of its kind in Great Britain and Ireland on receipt of P.O.D. for 10s. 6d. **WORTH DOUBLE.**

BEWARE OF THOSE WHOSE NAMES IMITATE.
N.B.—All buyers of music should at once send for our new book of music, and the only one of its kind in Great Britain and Ireland on receipt of P.O.D. for 10s. 6d. **WORTH DOUBLE.**

CAMPBELL AND CO.,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
116, TONGATE, GLASGOW.
Established Fifty Years.

15

KEYS MARVELLOUS FEMALE REMEDY.

OUTPERFORMS ALL OTHERS. None more and certainly effective. Pains of GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, and all the other painful and distressing and sometimes dangerous conditions of the world, as proved by the thousands of astonishing testimonials received from those who have tried it. Ladies, to avoid disappointment and further expense, should send at once for this remedy, which is absolutely unequalled and genuine. Post free, under cover, in—
1/2 lb. tins, 1/6; 1 lb. tins, 1/3; 2 lb. tins, 1/6.
To be had of all chemists, or by post, of
J. & S. BARNARD, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810,

LUXURIANT HAIR.
LOWING EYE-BROWS. EVERSON'S
 QUICKLY PRODUCES TO THE
 PERMANENT. It is invaluable for
 of Whiskers, Beards, and Musts
 causes the hair to grow on bald places
 partings. Of most efficacy, in, or a bald
 from observation, post-free, for 10 stamps
 1111, St. Catherine's-road, London, E.

CLEAR COMPLEXION.
 1111, St. Catherine's-road, London, E.

can be instantly removed by using McNEIL'S REMEDIAL OINTMENT, made from herbs warmed harmless. It imparts such a grace to the skin that it is used by the cosmopolitan, the lady and the boy (with directions for use, from observation, post free, on receipt of 1/-).

MAKER, 591, Chalcot Lane-road, London, N. 6.

HAIR REMOVER.

DEFILATORY instantly removes Superfluous Hairs from the Face, Neck, or Arms, Injury to the Skin. Of most Chemists, with directions for use, free from observation, for 1/- stamps.

**DAME FRAIN'S, M.B.,
US FEMALE MIXTURE**
Most Effective on Earth. For the most Obstinate Cases; will not injure the most Delicate Child. (Strongest, 12s. Bottle); post free 6d.
**GENERAL INSTITUTION, 1A, HANCOCK-ROAD,
SHARDLOTH CHURCH, LONDON, N.E.** send 4d. post envelope for proofs and particulars.

DAME FRAIN'S, M.B.
IOUS FEMALE MIXTURE.
Howing to be seen at any time in their post
envelopes :-
"Lowestoft, Suffolk, April 4th, 1886.
Madam, - I have great pleasure in thanking
you for your Mixture and Pills, as they
are **WONDERFUL**, and as I HAVE **PROVED**
THEIR **EFFICACY**, and as I HAVE **PROVED**
THEIR **EFFICACY**, I shall not
hesitate to send them to you if required, at once
me, I am coming up to London **WEDNESDAY**
next, and shall be glad to see you."

and I shall call UPON YOU to ENTER
THANKS FRANKLY.—Yours truly,
Mrs. A.*

July-terrace, Strood, near Rochester, Kent.
April 5th, 1862.

Madam Frail.—Very pleased to TELL YOU
WAS SATISFIED WITH your remedies before
INNER: THE SECOND BOTTLE, and I feel
GRATEFUL to you and only wish I had
not before, as I should have HAD A
WORRY AND ANXIETY I shall do with
your recommended ur-medicines, as I KNOW
OF THEM.—I remain yours very truly,
Mrs. L.*

-Lodge-street, Lethbridge-road, Lewisham, S.E.
 "April 6th, 1902.
 Madam France, - Just a few lines to tell you
 thanks to your VALUABLE LETTERS.
 am quite right. They had a WORDS
 upon me. Hoping you will accept my best
 and good wishes, I remain, yours truly,
 "Mrs. E."
 "Cromwell-road, London, April 7th, 1902.
 Madam France, - Will you kindly send me a bottle
 strongest mixture and also PILLS.
 I am sure that I should like to keep them.
 Many thanks, yours,
 "Mrs. E."

Willesden, Cambridgeshire, April 26, 1906.
 Madam,—Enclosed order for last bottle of
 "A" with my best thanks. Certainly IT
 IS A REALITY MORE HAPPY TO ANSWER
 ONLY ONE MORE dose left in my second bottle
 I was well. I shall not fail to send you one
 if you wish to SPEND ANY MORE TO ME
 I shall only say I AM HAPPY TO ANSWER
 QUICK, as I feel sure, in ten days
 SHALL ALWAYS REMAIN TO ME MY USUAL
 I.—Believe me to be yours gratefully,
 "Mrs. W."
 Fulham-street, Golden-square, London, W.

Madam Frain, I am writing to say I have
sided RESULT, although not until a week
flushing the second bottle of Strangers. Miss
the Pile, and I am truly thankful to you
kind advice, and remain, yours truly,
"Mrs. M. H."

FORFEIT ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for
the above if not genuine. I can also show
LEADS of a here. -MADAME FRAIN, M.R.

TO LADIES.

**THE GREAT
MERICAN
REMEDY.**

RENOWNED MEDICINE is beyond doubt the most effective ever discovered for irregular and obstructions from whatever cause, and is

GUARANTEED

THE QUICKEST, THE MOST CERTAIN, and
THE MOST PREPARATION IN THE WORLD, and
NEVER FAILS
in the most distressing symptoms, and in the
MOST OBSTINATE CASES
It brings about all that is required. It is a
matter with this preparation to cure all
obstructions, everything is all right in
the TWO, but it is inexpensive.

TRIAL IS QUITE SUFFICIENT TO PROVE
ITS VALUE.
SAFE, CERTAIN, HARMLESS.
INDISPUTABLE TESTIMONY.

FIRST LETTER.
 "Oceasting Buildings, Marylebone,
 " April 22nd, 1902.
 Madam,--Please forward me by return a bottle
 of strongest preparation at 10s. 6d. (P.O.
 order). I have THREE OTHER THINGS WITH
 ME. Yr. Truly,
 " Mrs. R."

SECOND LETTER.
 "Oceasting Buildings, Marylebone,
 " May 1st, 1902.
 My Madam,--Received this morning quite satis-
 fyingly taken all but two doses when I CAN sit

I AM GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR THE INTEREST YOU HAVE TAKEN IN MY CASE. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT I AM WELL AND AM ENJOYING MY LIFE. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT I AM WELL AND AM ENJOYING MY LIFE. I AM SURE THAT YOU WILL BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT I AM WELL AND AM ENJOYING MY LIFE.

"Regent-street, Piccadilly, Church,
"April 24th, 1902.
"Mr. Madame - Will you please send by return of
"post a BOTTLE of the Preparation you have
"enclosed? My friend, Mrs. S. has found it of
"VALUABLE MEDICINE, and has SPENT
"DOUBTLESSLY all she was recommended
"to trust it will benefit me just as it has
"her. I am, dear Madame, respectfully,
"Mrs. T. W."

"Queen's-road, Everton, Liverpool,
"April 25th, 1902.
"Madame - If you have not already posted the
"bottle of medicine I wrote for last evening,

— "Villa, Church-road, Richmond, Surrey,
"April 26th, 1902."
"Madame Melbourne.—Many thanks for your
last letter yesterday. I am delighted to say
I have NOT HAD A SECOND OFFER.
I AM MYSELF AGAIN AND I AM
THANKED THE FIRST I WRITE FOR.—Again thank-
you, I am very sincerely yours,
"Mrs. McD."

5. Free from observation, per return post, on
of 5s. 6d. A POWERFUL PREPARATION
IMMEDIATE EFFECT (SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED), 10s. 6d.; by

MADAME SELBOURNE,
SOMERLEYTON-ROAD, BRIGHTON,
LONDON, S.W.

IMPORTANT.—No communications are published
without permission.

MENTION THIS PAPER,

